


The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert

Authors' surnames beginning with

Ka-Ke



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Kahn, David E.

My Life with Edgar Cayce (as told to Will Oursler);
Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc. (1970, The
Estate of Edgar Cayce, and Will Oursler) 214p.

Kahn was a teenager when he and his family became acquainted with Cayce, and their friendship lasted all Cayce's life and beyond to the Cayce Foundation and the ARE.

Kahn was a brilliant salesman employed during the 2nd World War with the armed forces to contract for facilities of furniture and supplies. He admits that throughout his career he was guided by Cayce's readings which were implemented consistently. Although this book, like all the other biographical works relating to Cayce, repeats the most striking of his cures and predictions, it is an important testimony to the reality of the phenomena.

Kahn also vouches for Cugrue, giving him more credit as a writer than I do. Since Cugrue's books are probably the most detailed relating to Cayce, this is meaningful.

This book also assists in humanizing Cayce's relationships with other people.

Paperback edition: Greenwich, Connecticut, Fawcett Publications, Inc. (Crest Book #T1558) 175p.

I should have noted above that Kahn's wife Lucille, in collaboration with Oursler, wrote several chapters, and is inclined to accept some poltergeist phenomena and other psychic events as an indication that David has tried to communicate with her since his death.

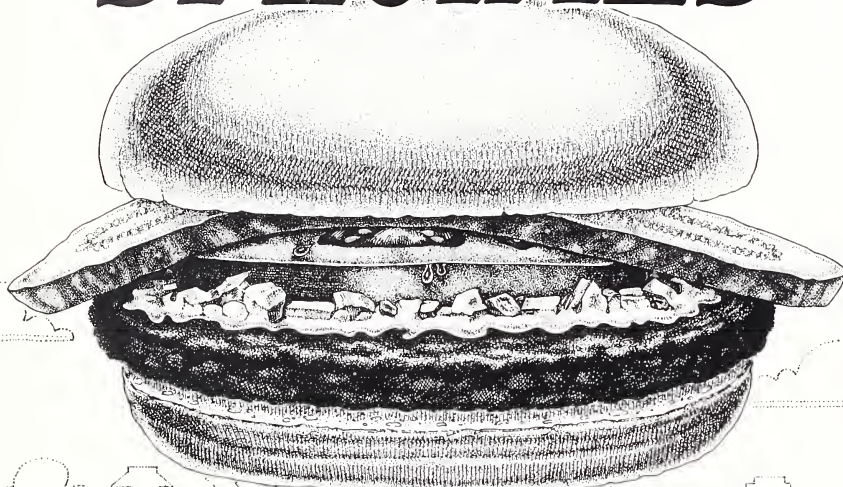
The Howard Hughes Affair; New York, Charter Communications Inc. (#34462); (1979, Stuart M. Kaminsky), (November, 1980) 207p

Told in the first person by Toby Peters, a P.I. hired by Howard Hughes to discover which of his dinner guests had stolen or copied plans for a new aircraft developed for the U. S. Government by Hughes, this story involves Bugsy Siegel, Basil Rathbone particularly, Toby's brother a policeman, a German woman who commits the murders stemming from World War II complications, and even more physical punishment inflicted on the P.I. than Dashiell Hammett dished out to his character in The Glass Key. Violence is emphasized more than sex; the style of writing is not as good as Raymond Chandler's, but the narration is faster.

Although my main reason for reading this novel is my interest in Hughes, the mixture of fictional and actual people in the story adds to its interest, and the Hollywood studio background information is also important.

A carry-on of the hardboiled school of writing.

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Karig, Captain Walter (U.S.N.R.)

War in the Atomic Age?; New York, Wm. H. Wise & Co., Inc.,
1946; Illustrated 63p.

This pasteboard-bound booklet with pictorial front cover is a portrayal of future war without plot or story, and with only political and military characters enacting their functional roles in combat.

Although depicted in the form of fiction, this is a sobering forecast of technological warfare superseding and destroying human beings and values.

It confirms what is now taking place in the field of economics where money supersedes the living needs of human beings. This is not the fault of technology, but of political leaders who refuse to accept its reality and consequences.

Chester D. Cuthbert
March 11, 1994.

DIST: 024/WPG

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START

Karig, Walter

Zotz!; New York/Toronto, Rinehart & Company, Inc.(1947)
Illustrated by the author; 268p.

Endowed by a lightning storm with the power to paralyse by pointing his finger at any living being, and by doing so and uttering the word Zotz! to kill, a spindly middle-aged professor tries to use this power to end the second World War, but is unable to gain access to the President because of beaucrats who thwart his efforts. Despite knowing of this power, they insist that the war must go on for economic reasons.

The professor ends up as a vermin exterminator, refusing a romantic alliance because any indicator, finger, toe, or other, produces the same effect on living beings.

This is mainly political satire, but qualifies as fantasy and was popular enough to qualify as a Book Club issue.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

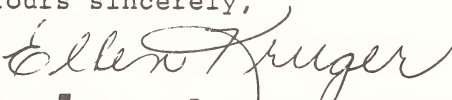
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Tales of Terror; Cleveland and New York, The World Publishing Company (Tower Books edition, sixth printing, May, 1946 (October, 1943) 317p.

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Probably all of these stories are easily available in other anthologies or collections, except #9 and #11, neither of which is classifiable as fantasy. So, although this is a very good collection of stories, the book may be disposed of without my being deprived of its contents.

Karp, David

All Honorable Men; New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1956; 311p.

The blurb on the dust jacket of this book gives a fairly good summary of the plot and purpose of the book, which is, of the several books by Karp I have read, second only to One.

The theme is the hunting out by capitalistic conservatives of a man who has been during his past life associated with Communists, which makes him unsuitable as a member of the faculty of the Institute for American Studies. The Chairman of the Board, an able administrator, is the chief character in the early part of the book, and a shrewd Armenian American lawyer who has defended many people accused of unAmerican activities is the outstanding character in the latter part. The pawn who engages their attention is a Jew whose daughter is ringleader without his knowledge of a club recruiting for the Young Communist party.

What Karp endeavors to show is that in the "free" country of America, one is free to live only by the rules of capitalistic dogma. He deals intelligently with this theme, and points out the dangers inherent in a press dedicated to uphold these dogmas, even against humanistic values.

This is a very good book.

Karp, David

The Big Feeling; New York, The Hearst Corporation;
(Banner Book #110), (July, 1967), (1952, Karp) 143p.

Frank Ames is a psychopathic bank robber who is sure of success whenever he gets a feeling which amounts to control over people and events after careful planning. Descriptions of his actions while under the influence of this feeling indicate extrasensory perception, and the book is consequently borderline fantasy, but is primarily the study of an amoral criminal.

Karp tells enough of the Ames background to indicate a personality warped by childhood experiences. Ames lived to rob banks while under the influence of the feeling, and did not profit much from the robberies; it was the feeling of power and control over events which motivated him.

This is a strange book, and it is difficult to say if it should come second or third in rank after his classic One. Its rival for position is All Honorable Men.

Karp, David

The Brotherhood of Velvet; Banner Book #B50-113; New York, The Hearst Corporation (September, 1967), (1952, Karp) 159p.

This is the story of a sinister brotherhood, enmeshing its members beginning at an exclusive boys' school and carrying its influence through the highest business and political circles.

Jim Watterson, an Undersecretary in Washington, owes his position, his wealth, and his rich wife to the brotherhood, and when he is approached by a brother whose ruin is planned by the brotherhood for having overstepped his rights, and who commits suicide, he makes injudicious inquiries and is told for punishment that he must arrange to dismiss from his job in his department his best friend. This he does, but has to disclose that his friend is falsely accused of homosexual deviation, because of an early indiscretion, and loses his friend, his friend's wife, all to no avail because the brotherhood has betrayed him by revealing the story of a news-hound. Jim's wife divorces him; his father's construction business is ruined by loss of contracts; he tries to reveal to the Press the danger of the Brotherhood, but is treated as a crank. He hides under his mother's maiden name, but the influence of the brotherhood follows him down to his becoming a bartender's assistant, and then a brutal beating by two hoods. Recovering, he tries to convince a psychiatrist of the truth of his persecution, but the psychiatrist believes him the victim of a persecution complex, and the book ends in Watterson doubting whether he will ever be believed, or even freed from psychiatric treatment.

The first half of this book is very good, setting up the situation, but from the time Watterson starts going downhill it is less convincing and the end simply fizzles out something like a weird tale being explained as madness or a dream. The title is a bit mysterious, as the Brotherhood of the Bell is the actual organization.

Karp, David

Enter, Sleeping; New York, Avon Book (#T-504), (1960)
(Karp), (originally pub by Harcourt, Brace) 128p.

This is a light romantic novel about Julius Schapiro, play reader for a producer, who falls in love with a girl who claims her father sold her into slavery, but is with him in an organization called the Truth Seekers, numbering ten, who are preparing a petition to improve New York's theatrical district. Julius is an innocent who is protected by Evelyn, his boss's secretary and guardian who manages the finances of the firm which are paid by the boss's wife, now separated. Evelyn has not given up hoping for a man, and finds Hanrahan, an FBI operative who was also a co-founder of the Truth Seekers.

The characters are well drawn and the book makes good reading, but is unimportant.

Karp, David

Escape to Nowhere; Lion Books (LL-10), (January, 1955)
(Karp, 1953), New York, Lion Books 222p.
(Original Title: One)

See notes under original title.

Karp, David

The Girl on Crown Street (Original Title: Cry, Flesh)
New York, Lion Books, Inc. (#LB86 - 25¢) March, 1953, 2nd
Printing, March, 1956 160 p.

A tough, honest copy falls in love with a psychopathic girl who is a mercy killer. A social worker in the out-patient department of a city hospital, she cannot stand the cruelty involved in allowing hopeless cases to live, and injects insulin, causing shock and heart failure. . Because he falls in love with the girl, the detective hesitates to turn her in, she kills again, he feels equally guilty with the girl for the death. She attempts to kill him so that she will be free to continue her mission, but when he catches her about to kill again, he shoots her.

His police precinct captain arranges to make the killing appear an accident in self-defense, but Cheval knows that he is through as an honest cop and life has lost meaning for him. The girl was his mate.

This is much more than a sensational novel. It raises the whole problem of mercy killing, and the morality of the ethical human being. Although it is not in the same league with the author's "One", it is still a better than average novel.

Karp, David

Hardman; New York City, Lion Books (#119), (Karp),
(1953) 25¢ 158p.

A hoodlum is encouraged by a kindly juvenile court judge to become a writer; he does so and with the assistance of an intelligent boyhood friend Green who acts as his literary agent becomes king of the hard-boiled school. Green tones down Hardman's writing before publication, but Hardman never reads his published books or book reviews: he has confidence that he is given the raw sadistic material the public craves.

Green introduces Hardman to a socialite girl whose reputation away from home is pretty wild, and she brings him into line insofar as social acceptance is concerned. She hints to him at dark sexual desires which match his own unfulfilled cravings: although he has been sexually promiscuous from his early years, he has never dared ask waitresses and other girls to submit wholly.

Green is promised an alliance with an important publisher if Hardman can be persuaded to improve his work literarily, and failing to change Hardman he arranges for a re-write of Hardman's latest book, feeling that even if Hardman finds out about the revisions, he will accept them when it is demonstrated that there is public approval. Hardman's fiancée reads the book and arouses Hardman's curiosity: he reads the published version and confronts his agent, disapproving and contemptuous, but with his mind on his approaching marriage, accepting the situation.

Green is apprehensive because Edith Fahn has influenced Hardman to discard his oldest friends. When the marriage is concluded, Hardman ravishes his bride with teeth and fists, finally breaking her neck and killing her. He is sentenced to life imprisonment, and is acknowledged to be insane; Green is forced to close his business because of his association with Hardman, and loses his prospects with the literary publisher. Green acknowledges that Hardman has hurt the American literary field and many promising writers who must slant their work in the sick pattern of Hardman's.

This book appears to have been aimed at Mickey Spillane, but as I have not read Spillane, I'm not quite sure. Anyway, it is an interesting, but not particularly important novel.

Karp, David

The Last Believers; New York, Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. (1964, Karp) 308p.

Jerry Leitz, son of a Russian Jew whose energies are devoted to accumulating property and who has no time for his son or for communicating, is idealistic and attracted to the Young Communists, joining the party. Becoming a writer, he is influenced by various Communist men and women, makes a reputation, and as secretary to a travelling reporter, learns the facts of poverty of farmers, attends a "dollar" auction which serves to halt the foreclosures of farm property, has a successful play which earns him a fortune, goes to Hollywood for further success, joins the Army, but as a Communist is held to menial jobs as a possible security risk, returns as a successful writer of plays to civilian life, but learns as a result of his experiences with the Communist Party that it is uncaring of the individual, and that any politics seeks power and becomes corrupt.

Asked to help another writer with a play, he suffers a heart attack, and is distressed to learn that his 19-year-old son is joining other youths in a plan to renounce citizenship if the Government does not join in supporting a Peace Movement. Feeling that his life experience and disillusionment with the Party must persuade his son against collective action he tells his story to his son, learns that his son and friends are being manipulated by a lawyer acting for the Communist Party, exposes the scheme, and influences his son to act on his personal initiative rather than on the mob psychology of a group.

This is a repetition of the theme of Karp's great novel One, and this novel is nearly as good. Karp is not only intelligent, but sensible, and he shows clearly that psychology of the crowd can overwhelm any individual who fails to adhere to his own sense of values. Like Koestler, to whom he refers incidentally, he warns against Communism.

legitimately?

I believe it can legitimately be inferred that for any group the end justifies the means, that power inevitably corrupts, and that only individual integrity allows self-respect.

Well worth re-reading.

Karp, David

Leave Me Alone; Penguin Books (#2285), (1965), (1957,
Karp), (Gollancz, 1958), (Knopf, 1957) 349p.

Although a more serious novel than Enter, Sleeping, I consider that this does not adequately cover the themes of fairness to employees in business, or the problem of the intellectual in suburban communities adjusting to the norm of social intercourse.

A junior editor in a prestigious publishing firm, Arthur earns the place of editor-in-chief which is actually given to a junior because his family have invested money in the firm. Moving from New York City to a suburb because it will be to the advantage of his wife, two children, and his mother-in-law who lives with them, Arthur is appointed chairman of the local committee working for the establishment of a public library, and when they refuse to confirm his actions in getting people to speak, throws them out of his house and refuses to associate with them. The real-estate man who sold him his home wisely advises him to continue living there, where his family are happy, but to avoid becoming involved in local affairs.

Although this is an interesting novel, neither there is adequately developed; Arthur himself seems too self-righteous and contemptuous of others; and the wisdom exhibited in some sections of the novel, though it points out solutions to some of the problems of life, particularly compromise, does not explain other points of view than Arthur's.

Worth reading, but little above average.

Karp, David

One; New York, The Vanguard Press, Inc. (1953, Karp)

New York, Lion Books (#LL-10) (January, 1955)222p311p.

under title: Escape to Nowhere

This is an excellent novel portraying the conflict between the individual and the "benevolent" state, and leaving hope that the individual will survive in spite of oppression.

Professor Burden, who for ten years has daily mailed to the Department of Internal Investigation a report on his observations of his colleagues and their activities, is called routinely for interviewing and suspected of heresy. This is confirmed when Lark, in line for Assistant Commissioner's job, instinctively recognizes in Burden the kind of heresy which he himself originally displayed. The story centers on Burden's gradual awareness of his own heresy, acceptance of the need for change, and his ultimate destruction as himself; his re-emergence as Hughes, and the final evidence that even though his original identity has been destroyed, his heresy (placing his individual identity as paramount to his duty to the state) continues in his new identity.

This is a very closely reasoned and important study of the problem of human existence in the welfare state. There is no hysteria in the portrayal, and the state's side is cleverly presented. The book should be considered as a text for moderns who are almost immediately to be faced with the problem.

This is definitely a book deserving a permanent place in any good fantasy and science fiction library.

Karr, David

Fight for Control; New York, Ballantine Books (#157)
(1956, Karr) 178p.

This book gives several case-histories of proxy battles between investors and management for control of stock companies. In some cases hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars are spent in campaigns to persuade stockholders for one side or the other.

Because of Brascan, this book is of interest to me, and either there is a fairly large literature on the subject, or this book has influenced the activities of the contenders for Brascan. It does appear that any company which builds up a large cash position, or whose stock is undervalued on the market, is automatically a target for takeover.

I should keep this book for reference.

Kastl, Albert J. and Lena

JourneyBack: Escaping the Drug Trap; Chicago, Nelson-Hall Company (1975, Authors) 215p.

This book consists of a series of tape-recorded interviews with various people engaged in rehabilitating addicts, from Synanon to a religious sect built on mind-enhancing drugs. It is accordingly superficial, but fairly representative as a survey of the subject.

My impression is that the best way to enable victims of drugs to escape their slavery is to give them constructive activities and interests, and to build up their self-respect by genuine loving interest in them as people.

The introductions to the interviews are probably as important as the talks, insofar as reference material is concerned.



Kavan, Anna

I Am Lazarus: Short Stories; London, Jonathan Cape (1945)
146p.
London, Peter Owen (1978) 146p.

I am not listing the contents of this book because most are sketches of mental illnesses or patients without fictional value or interest, and few have fantasy elements apart from illusions and hallucinations.

The author was herself mentally ill at times, and achieved a reputation by writing on the subject. I did not appreciate her work likely at its true worth.

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Kaufelt, David A.

Midnight Movies; New York, Dell Publishing Co., Inc.
(#15728), (1980, author) 283p.

The beautiful daughter of a famous movie actress is emotionally disturbed by the tragic deaths of her parents and the continual comparison of herself with her mother by the people she knows. Pursued by males, she becomes promiscuous and is befriended by a homosexual dress designer with whom she sets up business.

The story is narrated in the first person by a wealthy divorced young man of 35 who has inherited a publishing house and feels that his most useful occupation is to promote, even at a loss, the writings of others. His ex-wife has tired of promiscuity and wishes to return to him, but he refuses even the imploring of his wealthy and autocratic aunt to receive her back.

At first ignored by the beautiful dress designer, their mutual friendship with the homosexual brings them together and the wealthy young man becomes the protector of both.

The homosexual's mother-fixation has led to a death-wish which he fulfills by breaking his own rule never to invite casual pickups to his loft, when they murder him. His death unites the two main characters, and they marry.

Although this novel is well-written, it deals with the shady side of New York and Hollywood life, with casual sex, drinking and drugs, sensation-seeking, partying, and aimless life-styles portrayed. The sordid and brutal aspects of sex are depicted, and the almost vain search for real love is considered almost hopeless.

Although there are some redeeming factors in this novel, its depiction of decadence is distasteful.

LEGISLATIVE COORDINATOR

Many times the most helpful service/action response is legislative: encouraging local, state, and national law makers to pass legislation which helps to bring about a peaceful and just society. ONE WAY YOUR CWF CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THIS PROCESS IS TO NAME A LEGISLATIVE COORDINATOR.

The legislative coordinator can be a person who likes to follow current events on television or in the newspaper. She need spend only about one hour per month actually responding to requests to write a letter or make a phone call.

Please appoint a legislative coordinator for your CWF. Send us her name on the following form. We will then supply a job description and other resources to her.

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P.O. Box 1986
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LEGISLATIVE COORDINATOR

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Congressional District: (if known) _____

Kaye, Tom

It Had Been a Mild, Delicate Night; New York, Popular
Library (#G573); (April, 1962); (1957, Kaye) 124p.

This short novel is the story of a crippled tramp who pursues and rapes a society woman in London. Knowing his designs, she flees, and even calls for help from her lover who has replaced temporarily her husband who is on a business trip.

Although reasonably well written, and giving sidelights on art and literature, this is merely a demonstration of the force of the sex instinct, and the thoughts it creates during daily life.

The publisher's blurb mentions Henry Miller and D. H. Lawrence for comparative purposes, but I consider either of these has more to offer the reader.

Kaz (Lawrence Katzman).

Nurse Nellie's Naughties, New York, Dell Publishing Co.,
Inc. (#6520), (1963) . unpaginated.

This is a humor cartoon book, a few pages only, printed
on thick paper. Most of the cartoons deal with medical or
pharmaceutical incidents, and some are funny.

Of no importance, but pastime amusement.

Keats, John

Howard Hughes; New York, Pyramid Books (#V-2220), (May, 1970, Keats), (Random House, 1966); Illustrated; 336p.

The material regarding Hughes' attempts to suppress the publication of this book are given in Chapter 13 of Howard Hughes: Bashful Billionaire by Albert B. Gerber.

Despite the fact that Keats never interviewed Hughes and based his book mainly on published material, he has provided an interesting and fantastic biography which is more a summary of historical material than of personal information concerning Hughes.

In outline, since no index to the book is given, Hughes' life is covered up to the time he started buying up Las Vegas. His parents died before he was 18 years old; he had a court in Texas declare him an adult for the purpose of managing his affairs, married soon after, moved to California and started producing movies, left that career to engage in aircraft and then electronics production, returned to movies after 10 years, then engaged in corporation finance.

Whether Hughes was a genius or merely an exceptionally talented and hardworking, and adventurous enterpriser, may be debatable, but in my opinion his life is one of the most fascinating I have read. Truth really is stranger than fiction in his case.

I am inclined to believe that Hughes was interested in women just to the extent that I am: their beauty and grace, their sexual attraction, and their personalities meant more to him than any merely sexual involvement. I would not be surprised if his only sexual intercourse was with his two wives: the society girl he married before he was 20, and Jean Peters. Women were interested in him, I think, because he could charm them by his concentrated attention on them during his rare visits and social contacts with them, and because he was so powerful and wealthy that they felt flattered to be noticed by him.

How Hughes could accomplish even a fraction of the deeds attributed to him by any other means than the one he chose: personal withdrawal from society, to enable him to concentrate on his schemes, I do not understand. I feel that his values were almost the same as mine, excepting that he allowed his wealth and the power it gave him to usurp the place which his interest in aviation engineering, movie-making, and beautiful women might otherwise have dominated his entire life. He was a realist in his acceptance of business life, and a master strategist in building his fortune. And fundamentally, I am convinced that he was what Max Brand might have been if Faust had not made a career of writing.

Books relating to Hughes are listed on the back of this sheet.

Gerber, Albert B.: Howard Hughes: Bashful Billionaire
North-Broome, Nicholas: The Nixon-Hughes "Loan"

Fiction:

The Barefoot Contessa

The Carpetbaggers by Harold Robbins

Keel, John A.

The eighth Tower; Signet (#E7460), (May, 1977, (1975, Keel)
202p.

Keel believes that throughout history intelligences other than human have influenced us, and beliefs in their existence have been personified according to local tradition or religious faith. In over twenty years of investigation he has been unable to find objective proof, but he points out that investigators have been subjected to poltergeist phenomena and early death in many cases.

I believe I have read all but possibly one of Keel's books up to this one, and Chris Rütkowski told me that one more book following this one has been published.

Keel was one of the earliest UFO investigators, and possibly the first to mention the "Men in Black". His speculations go beyond anything acceptable to orthodox science, but are worth consideration.

Chester D. Cuthbert
May 25, 1998

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A T A L O G U E

FirstCity Trust

Keel, John A. (Father's name was Harry Eli Kiehle)

Jadoo; New York, Julian Messner, Inc. (1957, Gilbert Press, Inc.	249p.
Jadoo: Mysteries of the Orient; New York, Tower Publications Inc. (#620)	188p.
(variant title) Mysteries of the Orient: Jadoo; New York, Tower Publications, Inc. (#075-10), (1970)	188p.

The introduction to this book "Impossible?" retold early versions of magical happenings in the Orient simply because they inspired the author to become a magician and travel to unknown lands. The paperback blurbs also appeared to emphasise the sensational, and I commenced reading prejudiced against accepting the narrative as factual.

However, the author dispelled my prejudice. He travelled in Egypt, India, and Tibet, writing newspaper and magazine articles which a literary agent marketed for him, living on precarious remittances, often in ill health, having to sell his equipment to enable him to eat, losing some because of the perils of travelling and demonstrating amateur sleight-of-hand and dispensing pills, his only medication, to alleviate the distress of the natives in remote areas. After being told the secret of the Indian rope trick, he made an abortive attempt to demonstrate it, failed, reprinted the newspaper accounts of his failure, and convinced me of his honesty and sincerity.

He saw footprints of the Yeti or abominable snow man and was convinced of the existence of a giant monster, but never succeeded in getting a clear view or photograph of one.

In two chapters "That rope trick" and "Mystery on the roof of the world" he was greeted by mystics who were expecting him and demonstrated to him their ability to exercise clairvoyance. In the second of these chapters, a mystic demonstrated levitation:

"He struggled to his feet, pressed one hand on the top of his stick, a heavy branch about four feet long, frowned a little with effort, and then slowly lifted his legs up off the floor until he was sitting cross-legged in the air."

"There was nothing behind him or under him. His sole support was his stick, which he seemed to use to keep his balance. I was astounded."

Not only does Keel admit his failures, but his modesty and his admiration for the generosity and honesty of the natives prove to me the truthfulness of his narrative. This is autobiography, travel book, and open explanation of the magic tricks whose method of operation was disclosed to him, including snake charming, all contributing to convey sincerity. His growing ability to distinguish between trickery and fact, and his own ability as an amateur magician, are ample to support his claims.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 3, 1997

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THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A P E T I T I V E

FirstCity Trust

Keel, John A.

The Mothman Prophecies; New York, Signet Books (#W6900)
(1975, Keel) 227p.

I read this book mainly to see if my original favorable impression of the author would be confirmed.

Centering on the alleged Mothman phenomena in West Virginia , but reviewing his extensive investigations of psychic phenomena, Keel's personal experiences, if truthfully presented in this book, would confirm his belief that mankind has been for all its existence, subject to observation and interference by intelligent entities believed by him to inhabit a different plane of existence occasionally merging with ours. However, I am inclined to accept his decision that these intelligences are not extraterrestrial.

Keel seems to have lost importance as an authority on UFOs and this may have been because he displays a persecution complex amounting to paranoia. He emphasises that contactees have been subject to illnesses, injuries, and early deaths; the annoyances visited upon him are almost unbelievable, and so senseless that they cast doubt on the intelligence of the perpetrators.

Keel was convinced that these persecutions were to influence him against continuing his quest; personally, I think that his failure to obtain objective evidence of the phenomena was enough to have discouraged me.

He devotes space to the collapse of the Silver Bridge, so I will read Gray Barker's book of that title.

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August 16, 1997

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A T A L O G U E

FirstCity Trust

Keel, John A.

Our Haunted Planet; Greenwich, Connecticut, Fawcett Publications, Inc. (Gold Medal #T2469); (1971, Publishers) 222p.
Revised Edition (#M2759) 222p.
London, Futura Publications Limited; (Keel, 1971); London, (1975) 191p.

The text appears the same in all these editions; the only difference I noted on the Revised paperback was an increase in the price, from 75¢ to 95¢.

Keel insists that flying saucer occupants have influenced mankind all through its existence, and alleges that folklore and history testify to this. He admits that many tales are untrustworthy, but points out that similar accounts from different parts of the world not in contact with each other serve to verify the basic phenomena.

The numerous cases he outlines certainly support his thesis, but he appears to be uncertain whether the reality is physical or psychic. He merges UFO material with psychic phenomena so that I may have to extend my reading to the UFO books.

The general tone of his writing is weary acceptance of the disbelief of science, but a prediction that acceptance ultimately is inevitable.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 14, 1997

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A S E D E L I F F

First City Trust

Keel, John A.

Strange Creatures from Time and Space; Greenwich, Conn.,
Fawcett Publications, Inc. (Gold Medal #T2219; Index 288p.

Copies of this paperback may be difficult to find because the cover illustration is by Frank Frazetta.

Since the physical evidence for the existence of mysterious entities is minimal and in many cases non-existent, my interest is aroused only because of the suggestion that they are psychic in origin. I read the book carefully because I wished to see if my favorable opinion of the author, based on Jadoo, would be reinforced.

Jadoo was published in 1957; this book in 1970. Intervening years have establish Keel as an authority; he even writes in the "we" instead of "I". His frustration with incompetent scientific opinions on these mysteries and his inability to produce proof of the validity of his investigations appears not to have lessened his dedication to the quest.

The index makes this a useful reference, and Keel's discovery that many "sightings" are accompanied by poltergeist activities in the households of the sighters suggests that alien entities may be responsible. The possible merging of mysterious entities with psychic phenomena has sparked much speculation about intelligences surveying our human activities.

Keel has written much on UFO matters. Usually I turn over to my friend Chris Rutkowski all material relating to this subject as he has acknowledged in his book. Even Chris cannot keep up with all the printed reports, and I have made no attempt to study it. He has an excellent scientific mind, and I am willing to accept his opinions because he has also investigated many local cases.

the Keel suggests explanations; Chris is more cautious. Chris, like Keel, accepts to honesty of the witnesses, but offers no attempt to explain. Keel devotes one chapter to a hoax because he was able to show that the observations of the sighters were accurate and reliable,

Keel's investigations, on the whole, support my view that the facts of mysterious occurrences are real; only the explanation is still unknown.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 6, 1997

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A T F E T E

FirstCity Trust

Keeler, Christine

Scandal!; London, Xanadu Publications Limited; (1989,
G. M. Sloane); Illustrated 240p.

This autobiography, which does not touch on her life after the trial which resulted in her imprisonment, reveals her to have been a playgirl, impulsive, sexually almost uninhibited ~~xxxx~~ but drawing the line at orgies after having sampled them. She claims that her desire to buy a house for her mother impelled her to accept presents and money from friends, but that she was never a prostitute. This desire persuaded her to accept offers from newspapers for her story; large sums are mentioned, but she found that advisers were after their share of the proceeds, and that few of her friends were to be trusted if money was involved.

Mandy Rice-Davies is portrayed as mercenary, empty-headed and selfish, wondering only if Peter Rachman had left her any money in his will (he hadn't).

Keeler considered Stephen Ward her best friend, but says that he deteriorated badly towards the close of his life and betrayed her in his efforts to cash in on her story.

She insists that her liaisons with the War Minister and the Russian were temporary and had nothing to do with political affairs, but she admits that Ward tried to get her to say to him anything the Russian might have revealed.

Although her portrayal of the "high life" of London society is limited, it does reveal the hypocrisy prevalent and the sexual profligacy flouted everywhere. Her relations with two black men were distressing, but she invited them and had to suffer the consequences.

Self-serving and defensive though it is, this is a book which humanizes the scandal which brought down the British government. It says more about the state of society than the author realizes.

THE FREEDOM CHARTER

as adopted at the Congress of the People on 26 June 1955

PREAMBLE

We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;

That our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequity;

That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equals, countrymen and brothers adopt this FREEDOM CHARTER. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, joining nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws.

All the people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country.

The rights of the people shall be the same regardless of race, colour or sex.

All bodies of minority rule, advisory boards, councils and authorities shall be replaced by democratic organs of self-government.

ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races;

All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride;

All people shall have equal rights to use their own language and to develop their own folk culture and customs;

The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime;

All apartheid laws and practices shall be set aside.

THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people;

The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole;

All other industries and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people;

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONG THOSE WHO WORK IT

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land re-divided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger;

The state shall help the peasants with implements, seed, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers;

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work on the land;

All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose;

People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and forced labour and farm owners shall be abolished.

ALL SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW

No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without fair trial;

No one shall be condemned by the order of any Government official;

The courts shall be representative of all the people.

Imprisonment shall be only for serious crimes against the people, and shall aim at re-education, not vengeance;

The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the defenders and protectors of the people;

All laws which discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

ALL SHALL ENJOY HUMAN RIGHTS

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to organise, to meet together, to picket, to preach, to worship and to educate their children;

The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law;

All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad.

Pass laws, permits and all other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE WORK AND SECURITY

All who work shall be free to form trade unions, to elect their officers and to make wage agreements with their employers;

The state shall recognise the right and duty of all to work, and to draw full unemployment benefits;

Men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work;

There shall be a forty-hour working week, a national minimum wage, paid annual leave, and sick leave for all workers, and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers;

Miners, domestic workers, farm workers and civil servants shall have the same rights as all others who work;

Child labour, compound labour, the tot system and contract labour shall be abolished.

THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED

The government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life;

All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands;

The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace.

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children;

Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit;

Adult literacy shall be ended by a mass state education plan;

Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens;

The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE HOUSES, SECURITY AND COMFORT

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be securely housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security;

Unused housing space to be made available to the people.

Rent and prices shall be lowered, food plentiful and no one shall go hungry;

A preventive health scheme shall be run by the state.

Free medical care and hospitalisation shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children.

Slums shall be demolished and new suburbs built where all shall have transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, crèches and social centres.

The aged, the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be cared for by the state.

Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all.

Fenced locations and ghettos shall be abolished and laws which break up families shall be repealed.

THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

South Africa shall be a fully independent state, which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations;

South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation not war.

Peace and friendship amongst all peoples shall be secured by joining the equal rights, opportunities and status of all

the people of the protectorates Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland shall be free to decide for themselves their own future.

The right of all the peoples of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognised, and shall be the basis of close co-operation.

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here:
THESE FREEDOMS WE WILL FIGHT FOR, SIDE BY SIDE, THROUGHOUT OUR LIVES UNTIL WE HAVE WON OUR LIBERTY.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

Keeler, Harry Stephen

The Wonderful Scheme; London and Melbourne, Ward, Lock
& Co., Limited (1937) 318p.

This is a sequel to The Marceau Case and incidentally mentions X. Jones.

A wonderfully dovetailed plot, which reminds me of both Shiel and Mrs.....(the Canadian fantasy writer), is the main feature of this novel, which might be retained as a model of the kind. The ramifications are so involved that I do not consider any summary would be adequate.

Because of the mention of Karma in connection with the fact of the hero's orphanage origin and this factor coming up time and again in his life, even to the girl he marries, it is possible that this book might be placed in the category of fantasy. I think this element is too slight myself, and would place the book in a mystery collection.

Keen, Montague; Ellison, Arthur; Fontana, David

The Scole Report; London, Society for Psychical Research; Proceedings, Volume 58, Part 220, November, 1999; pages 149-452 illustrated; price L 10.00

These three senior members of the SPR spent over two years investigating a small group of people including two mediums who demonstrated an ability to produce images on film and other phenomena which may influence a reconsideration of physical phenomena neglected for years in favor of the mental.

This report is followed by competent criticisms, replies to those criticisms, and a report by a referee on the whole.

The report concentrates on the phenomena rather than the messages from possible ~~innate~~ intelligences, thus differing from the Stewart Edward White books. (discarnate)

I am not competent to express an opinion on this report, but it is important enough to inspire much comment for years to come, so periodicals and books must be consulted in addition to what will be published by the SPR.

Chester D. Cuthbert
February 13, 2000

Keene, M. Lamar

The Psychic Mafia; as told to Allen Spraggett, with a Foreword by William V. Rauscher; New York, St. Martin's Press, (1976, author); Illustrated; Bibliography 177p.

The author was a fraudulent medium for 13 years and a minister of a spiritualist church with the aid of a friend who continued to lead the church even after Keene renounced spiritualism and commercial mediumship.

This book is a devastating expose of trickery and deceit, and claims that there are no genuine mediums in any of the spiritualist "camps" which are simply designed to take money from believers. The methods of deception are given in detail; the sexual and mental deviations of mediums and of the believers are graphically depicted.

Keene says that he consigned to the incinerator his entire library of 2000 books on spiritualism and psychical research, wishing to dissociate himself from the entire subject. A Masonic friend and Rauscher persuaded him to write this book in collaboration with Spraggett.

Despite his experiences, admitting fraud, theft, lies and cunning manipulation of innocent people, Keene says he believes in God and in immortality. His belief in psychic phenomena is less positive than that of Spraggett and Rauscher, but in the course of the book he mentions personal experiences which are inexplicable on any other basis.

It is possible to infer that Keene has had problems with alcohol, as Arthur Ford did, and mention is made that one medium had been left some of Ford's memoranda used by him to provide fake "messages".

I have several similar books, and they are useful in providing reasons for exercising extreme caution when investigating psychic phenomena. Keene's remorse forced him to extremes like the destruction of his library, and only the faith of his adoptive mother and a few friends enabled him to try and rehabilitate his life. There are hints that this book does not reveal all that might have been said; I wonder if even these confessions will relieve conscience sufficiently to enable Keene to face a new life.

This book also mentions new information concerning the Bishop Pike case.

Kellerman, Bernard

The Tunnel; New York, The macaulay Company, 1915; 322p.

The construction of a transatlantic tunnel by an obsessed engineer involves detail and inhuman treatment of workers, estranges his wife who is loved by a friend of his later ruined when an explosion kills nearly three thousand workers who rebel against the engineer and kill his wife and child. The daughter of a wealthy industrialist who helps finance the scheme is in love with the engineer and influences her father, later marrying the engineer.

This novel has little of human interest, and is evidently intended to describe the engineer's obsession with his work.

The author manages to sustain interest.

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Kelley, Thomas P.

The Face That Launched A Thousand Ships; Handy Books
Published by Adam Publishing Co., Toronto, Canada, 1941
(First Printing, October, 1941); Wraps 125p.

Dr. Royal Barnett learns from a scroll written by Menkura, a priest of the temple of Amon-Re in the days of Rameses III, that Helen of Sparta never accompanied Paris to Troy, but was replaced by another beauty. Menkura had, in fact, taken Helen to Egypt and placed her under the Black Prayer of Tiaus in a trance, where she was to remain until he should pronounce the Second Prayer of Tiaus to awaken her.

Telling Lance Carew of this, he persuades Lance to accompany him on an expedition to Egypt to locate the place of entombment. All members of the expedition are killed by a black-bearded native, except Lance; the native reveals himself to be Captain Hakar, an Egyptian Captain and warrior who has been deathless and seeking Helen since she used a wish-pearl on her hair-dagger to give him immortality.

Hakar had been made a galley-slave by Menkura; but was able to escape by his knowledge of navigation from the clutches of the galley's captain Korysseus, but was in turn saved from whips by Paris who had taken Helen from Menelaus, and recognised Korysseus as a robber and traitor. Hakar is approached by Helen, who suggests that they should free the galley-slaves and use them as a crew to escape from Paris.

They are aided by a storm to escape, but founder on the coast of Chios where dwell pirates. They find that the pirates have been massacred by Amazons under the leadership of the fierce Penthesileia; are captured by her, escape her, and Hakar manages to hold back the Amazons to permit Helen and two companions to escape, but he himself is left a wanderer.

Hakar reveals himself to Lance as an immortal, and hands to Lance, whom he has recognised as a reincarnation of Menkura, the latter's sword. This object is sufficient to awaken Lance's memory of his earlier existence; he tries to kill Hakar and have Helen for himself, but is blasted by lightning. He sees Hakar and Helen depart, and discovers that he is himself withering into a paralyzed madman.

This is a slap-dash adventure story, made into a weird tale by the reincarnation theme at its beginning and ending. It is a fantasy, but of no importance.

Incidentally, the cover portrait is of a brunette, but the story describes Helen as a blue-eyed blonde, six feet tall, of queenly bearing. Helen does not appear as a character until midway through the book.

Kelley, Thomas P.

The Face That Launched A Thousand Ships; ; Toronto, Adam
Publishing Co., 1941 125p.

This digest-sized paperback I purchased with Alastair
Cameron's collection; it has his pencilled notations of his
rating according to an earlier classification system prior to
his FANTASY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

Many printing errors, including an entire paragraph printed
upside down on one page and some lines repeated prove this novel
to have been hastily published during one of the three bans on
the importing of U. S. publications imposed by the Canadian gov-
ernment.

The cover painting is of a black-haired woman, though the
text describes Helen of Sparta as golden-haired. A modern explor-
er with a parchment scroll describing the tomb of Helen with a
legend that claims her to be in suspended animation has his group
of retainers poisoned but survives accidentally and is faced by a
galley captain immortalized by Helen who had rescued her from her
captor Paris who accuses the explorer of being the reincarnation
of an evil priest of Helen's time. The immortal tells the bulk
of the story to the explorer.

This is action fantastic adventure for light reading and is
not a significant contribution to the field.

Chester D. Cuthbert
October 7, 1998

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
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C A S T L E T F

FirstCity Trust

Kelley, Thomas P.

Famous Canadian Crimes; Toronto, Collins (#378), (1949)
180p.
(These stories first appeared in New Liberty Magazine)

Ambrose Small

Donnelly

Reginald Birchall

Earle Leonard Nelson - The Dark Strangler

Thomas D'Arcy McGee

Thomas Neill Cream

Above listed are the more famous mysteries, but others are sometimes more interesting. This book is worth keeping for reference, though Kelley's narration, as in the Birchall case, differs somewhat from other accounts.

Kellock, Harold

Houdini: His Life-Story, from the recollections and documents of Beatrice Houdini; New York, Blue Ribbon Books (1928, Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc. (6th Ptg, February, 1931; Illustrated 384p.

This is the basic biography and more personal than subsequent biographies which deal more with his professional life.

One of a large family headed by a Jewish rabbi immigrant, he did odd jobs and cut linings for neckties before determining to be a magician. Joined by his wife and brother as assistants, he was a long time poorly paid before success in England brought him fame and prestige in America.

Finally concentrating on escapes, he became expert at meeting challenges and in publicising his adventures. His friendship with Conan Doyle was ruined because of their conflicting views of some mediums; Houdini's ability to duplicate phenomena was so expert that Doyle and J. Hewitt Mackenzie both claimed that Houdini was aided by spirits and was a medium.

Able to function on five hours' sleep, Houdini became a collector of books on magic, posters and documents, and left his library to the Library of Congress. I admire him for exposing fake mediums and for his high moral and personal standards. He often performed when partly disabled, even after his death blow.

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
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ÇA S'EST FÊTÉ!

FirstCity Trust

Kelsey, Franklyn

"The Island in the Mist"; London, Bombay, Sydney, George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd. (1937) 319 pp.

James Armitage, his two sons, a Chinese criminal and two Cockney burglars are permitted to enter the "Island in the Mist" where they find a lost people, advanced in telepathy, aviation and other arts and sciences. They have mastered also the fish-men - amphibious webbed people with both lungs and gills who live in the waters surrounding the Island.

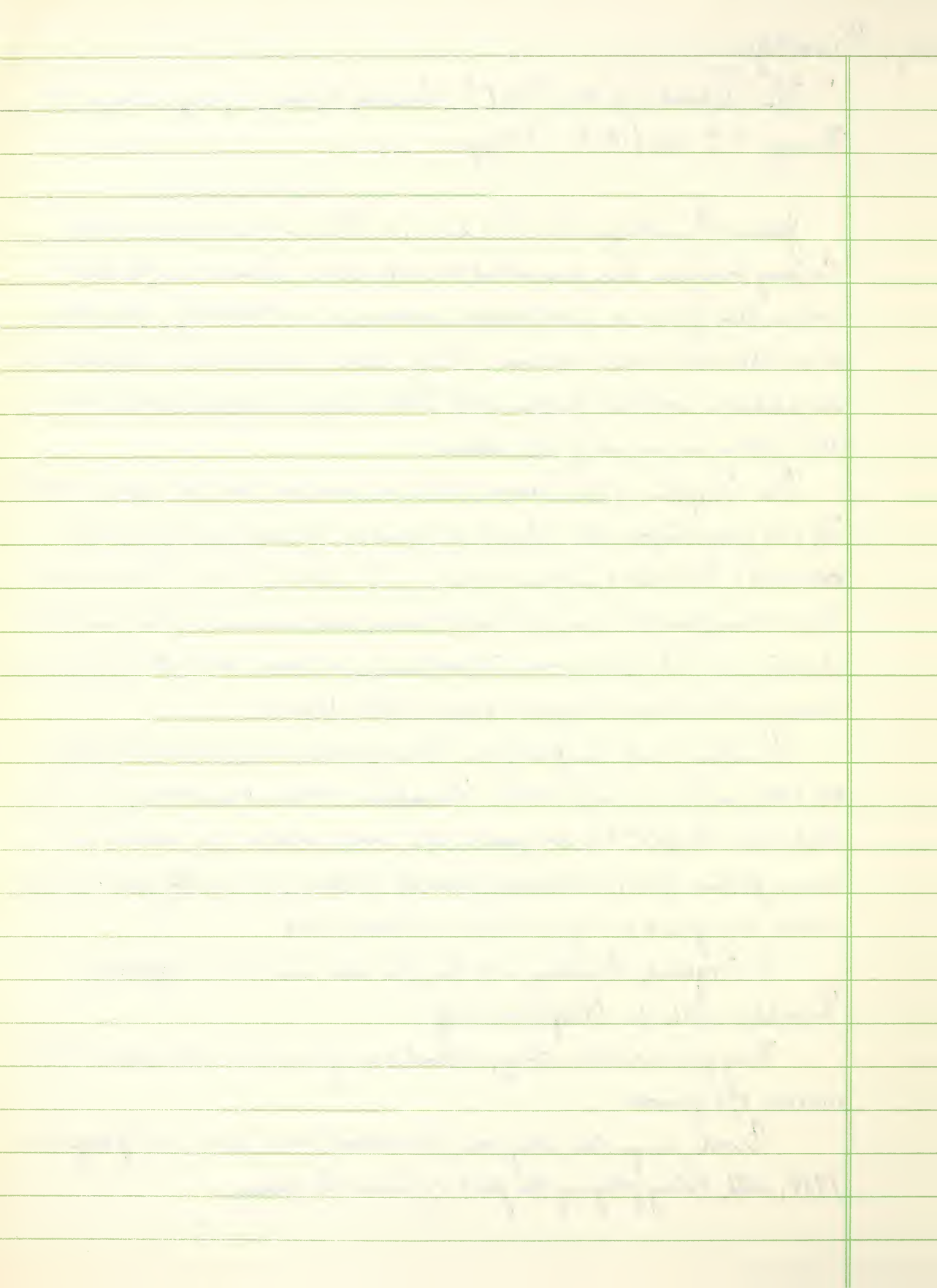
The Chieftain of the Island tells his visitors that the Island - 15 or 20,000 years before the "Great Submersion" formed part of a great continent. The Island, hidden in mist in the South Indian Ocean about 2000 miles from the nearest charted land, had remained undiscovered but priests in Ratnapura were telepathically in touch with its leaders and could get the leaders to guide ships to the Island.

Armitage and his party are thus guided, and find the Chieftain at odds with his half-brother Nuraddin whose overweening ambition leads him to plot the conquest of the world with a ray which can cause failure of all electrically powered motors, and with giant fungi which can spread and grow even on barren rock.

In England, Armitage and his friends succeed in defeating Nuraddin with the Chieftain's help.

Very good adventure story, without a single woman character or even mention of a female.

A note says the story was broadcast as a series of 11 plays in 1934, with Kelsey playing the part of James Armitage.



Kelsey, Vera

Seven Keys to Brazil; New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls Company (1940); Illustrated; Bibliography; Index 314p.

A general survey of the country, this book is useful to provide guidance to more detailed studies and gives enough information for the average reader.

The index makes it unnecessary to take notes, but the story of oppression of this colony by the Portugese rulers is far more distressing than I expected. Shameful exploitation of the workers is still practised, but the amalgamation of races is a hopeful indication that world prejudice may be broken ultimately, and people viewed as human, rather than as nationals or by skin color.

Kemmerer, Edwin Walter

Kemmerer on Money: An Elementary Discussion of the Important Facts and Underlying Principles of the Money Problems now Confronting the American People; Chicago/Toronto/Philadelphia, The John C. Winston Company (1934, Kemmerer, 1933, The Sun P. & P. Assn.); Index 197p.

This book has much valuable information on gold, silver, the German inflation after WWI, paper money, and general discussion of the subject. Kemmerer is an advocate of a return to the gold standard, and says that every currency has lost value when paper money, unbacked by gold, has been used. See page 87 for an instance; and page 86 for the fact that in Germany in 1922 the gold reserves were worth nearly 8 times as much as the total volume of paper money in circulation at that time. Commodity prices rose 1500 times between December 1921 and December, 1922.

My reason for reading this book was to get an alternate view of Harry Browne's on the question of paper money. I've come to the conclusion that both views are similar. Kemmerer insists, however, that when inflationary fears are dissipated, gold is really worth less than \$35.00 (in 1934). He bases his opinion on its lack of use for anything but jewelry and as reserves for currency.

It is still not clear to me, however, why gold should be an important factor, since all the gold in the world is not enough to support the value of land, natural resources, railroads, bridges, real estate and goods production annually of any large industrialized nation. Money is merely a means of exchange, a symbol of wealth, and should not, in my opinion, have any value exceeding its value for use as a commodity. I understand, however, that government control of unbacked currency to maintain its value is an absolute necessity, and to debase this value destroys the government's credibility and its credit.

Kemp, Kimberly

Love Like a Shadow; New York, Tower Publications, Inc.
(Midwood #F141); (1962, Tower) 189p.

The wife of a publisher, after six years of marriage, decides that she wants kicks beyond those of her marriage and urges her husband to publish a book by an avowed lesbian so that she can become acquainted with its author.

The author is living with a blonde who wants a mink coat and financial security, which the author tries to provide. The author finds the publisher's wife attractive and introduces her to lesbian pleasures, kicking her blonde friend out. The publisher's wife begins to find the relationship confining after she gets her husband to divorce, and takes up with the blonde. Together they join an orgy in Greenwich Village; the publisher's wife gets her husband to finance her by suggesting that the blonde would be an enticement; so the publisher marries the blonde and gives her the mink coat as a wedding present.

The book ends with the author and the publisher's wife back together, but doubting that the relationship will last. The thought is that lesbian relationships are temporary, at best.

Although reasonably well written, this novel is merely sensational, without depth or significance.

Kennedy, C. Fairn

Against the Grain & Other Stories; Illustrated by Nancy Jackson; Toronto, Second Story Graphics (1979) 98p.

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6. The Little Star that Came to Earth	89

Consideration of these stories should be made in conjunction with Cliff Kennedy's letter dated July the Middle, 83. #6 narrates a dream.

Love of nature and of children characterizes all six, which are told in a gentle, compassionate tone. The writing adopts George MacDonald's style, appealing to adults as well as to children.

Although it is less than two weeks since I read them, few incidents in the stories remain clear in my mind. This indicates that it is the manner, rather than the matter, which impresses.

It is the writer's personality, rather than the stories which express it, which makes the reading a pleasant experience.

Kennedy, C. Fairn

The Barnacle Tales; Scarborough, Ontario, Necessary Drift
Press, 2000 106p.

The author's style and the large print of this collection made for pleasant reading. Tall tales in companionable mood reminded me of Callahan's Crosstime Saloon (I don't have the book at hand so am uncertain of the title or author) and I am wondering which author was first to use the setting.

Like Letter from Space these stories are light fantasies intended solely for entertainment and the joy of composition.

Once a reporter on newspapers, Kennedy appears to have got into the habit of writing voluminously and his output increases mainly in fanzines.

Human and sympathetic, Kennedy's material appeals mainly to people who like the underdog.

Chester D. Cuthbert
January 26, 2000

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C E L E B R A T I N G
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
C A S T F É I E T

FirstCity Trust

Kennedy, C. F.

Letter from Space and other fun stories; with illustrations
by Jeff Zenick; Scarborough, Ontario, Necessary Drift Press,
1999 140p.

I was pleased to see the author's picture on the closing
page of this collection of items, some of which appeared earlier
in fanzines he published.

Although I may have read some of these years ago, reading
this well-printed book was like a new experience. Page 131 was
preceded by page 8, and pages 9 and 10 followed page 130 due to
faulty assembling, but no text was missing, so the stories were
all enjoyable.

Composition of the stories is expert and the smooth style
of writing pleases; only lack of memorable subject matter leaves
them short of commercial publication. Kennedy must be one of
Canada's most prolific writers, has published ghost-written books
and his sympathetic outlook about human beings deserves wider
acceptance.

Although fantasy and science fiction elements are common in
some stories, they are unoriginal props in most cases.

Chester D. Cuthbert
January 26, 2000

The Servant in the House; Illustrated with portraits of the Characters in the Play; New York and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers (April, 1908, Kennedy) 152p.

This is a Christian morality play, based on the brotherhood of man, and is probably classified as fantasy only because the daughter of a sinning father wishes as in a fairy tale to see him and be re-united with him, and the wish is realized.

Three brothers, the vicar who has been worshiped by his wife and guided by her to become a famous preacher and writer, Robert father of Mary who relinquished her to the care of the vicar and his wife after his own wife died through his drunkenness and neglect of a fever, and the Bishop of Benares whose title has disguised his identity for fifteen years, gather at the vicarage on the same day. The vicar's study is piled with lumber and bricks because a search is being made of the drains below to determine the cause of a vile odor which has invaded the vicarage and also the church, causing a falling off of attendance and a decline of revenue.

Robert shows up in navy's work clothes despite having been denied an invitation on the excuse of the drainage problem, and when the vicar and his wife leave the room to discuss the problem of his presence, he has breakfast with the butler, Manson, who has taken up duty just the day before and is helped by a page boy Rogers. Manson is an impressive, Christ-like character who appears to have a deep insight into the characters, and possible supernormal power demonstrated on one occasion when he senses that Rogers is stealing food from the table and admonishes him to honesty. William Smythe the vicar is surprised to learn from his wife that she has also invited her brother the Bishop of Lancaster to scheme with them the means to recoup their failing fortunes.

Bishop Lancaster, whose sight and hearing are failing, and who uses a huge ear-trumpet, has breakfast with Robert whose station in life as a plumber he fails to understand because of his hearing problem. Robert talks as a Cockney, and is frank about his failings; meets his daughter but does not disclose his relationship because he feels unworthy of her, but acknowledges his wish to find her as she avows her wish to meet her father, which has come to her suddenly, and by inference only because of Manson's influence.

Realizing the worldly and avaricious character of his wife's brother, the vicar faces his wife with an accusation that her idolatry of him has placed him in a false position and that he has lived a lie. She protests that all her life has been devoted to him, and all her schemes for his welfare. The vicar determines to be honest, and to disclose to Mary that she has been talking to her father; and when Manson forces everyone to accept the truth about himself, Robert clears the drains even though it means invading a mass tomb with decaying bodies, proving himself more worthy by accepting as his normal life's burden such an onerous task. Manson is shown to be the expected guest the Bishop of Benares, who has entered the house as a servant in order to see its occupants as they were and without disguise. All are reconciled.

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12. The Wrong One	79
13. The Cushion	89*

#8 is rationalized; but the other three fantasies seem to confirm the supernormal. Others of these tales belong to macabre or horror categories.

Told with great economy of narrative style, these tales are correctly titled. They might have been more effective if told dramatically, but are interesting and worth keeping as examples of their kind.

Kennedy, Ludovic

The Trial of Stephen Ward; Illustrated; London, Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1964 256p.

This summary of the trial of Stephen Ward after the resignation of Profumo as Minister of War, and which likely would never have transpired if Profumo had not been introduced to Christine Keeler by Ward, indicates that Ward was falsely convicted on two charges. There is no question that he lived a dissolute style of life, but his trial brings up important questions concerning the British system of justice.

My impression is that the author is correct in saying that trials are conducted by rules, explicit or tacit, which leave the realities of life almost out of consideration.

The author quite explicitly states that human conduct is quite different from the standard which is assumed to be maintained. This hypocrisy works a hardship on people who, like prostitutes, cater to the desires of people by flouting the law. It is clear, however, that such people are unreliable, and that association with them is dangerous.

There is no hint in this book of the occult activities which are described by Cassill in his novel based on Ward: Dr. Cobb's Game. The two books should be kept for comparative purposes, because the incidents in the novel are clearly based on the facts of the Profumo case, and the implications of both are frightening.

Kennedy complains that he was refused permission to obtain the complete transcript of the proceedings of the trial. He says his book could not be better because of this. I do not understand why the transcript was refused; as a public record, it should have been available to anyone.

Although a sensational case, this is a sociological phenomenon which deserves intensive study, and there are likely many periodical summaries and commentaries of it.

Wayland Young and Lord Denning are said to have issued reports, and Many Rice-Davies is said to have published her account. I should probably look up reviews of Cassill's novel, also.

Kennedy, Margaret

The Forgotten Smile; New York, The Macmillan Company (1961,
author) 278p.

On the front of the dust jacket "A glowing story of people bewitched on an enchanted isle" seems to promise a fantasy; the blurb reinforces this impression of a "lost race". The story, however, centers on Kate Benson, disenchanted with her husband and grown family, seeking a travel vacation and finding friends on the island of Keritha in the Greek Archipelago in a castle-like mansion, who urge her to stay while she awaits replies to a letter she has written her family in response to their birthday greetings to her.

The friends are a brother and sister who have been unable to adjust to English society and have isolated themselves on Keritha. The brother has two children by a servant who lives with them and has aged prematurely; the children have died; the couple in ill-health leave their possessions to an uncle older than they are, a professor unable to speak with the natives and whose chief desire is to acquire the jewels and dispose of the rest of the property. He is accompanied by a young man, inept but a genius at etching on glass, whose ideal marriage to a beautiful girl ends with her death leaving him with two children placed in a home.

Shipboard companions board an aeroplane which is wrecked and their deaths include her mistakenly because she has lent her coat to an old lady. Returning home after being presumed dead, she finds her home and belongings distributed among her family or sold and feels unable to settle on a future so returns to Keritha; she encourages the young widower to resume life.

The natives of the island and their customs are not important excepting as providing amusing incidents of misunderstandings; and no fantasy elements enter the story.

Although the book is well written, the chronology is confusing and the three threads of plot are only loosely related.

Kent, Agnes Scott

Zonya: Daughter of Abraham: The Story of Her Quest for Light; Introduction by Max Wertheimer, Ph.D. (Ex-Rabbi, Christian Minister and Bible Teacher); Toronto, Evangelical Publishers (1938) 314p.

(Illustrated by Weyman) Blue Cloth Binding.

1955 Edition, red cloth binding; Introduction by Victor Buksbaze, B.D. (President, Hebrew Christian Alliance of America; General Secretary, The Friends of Israel Missionary and Relief Society, Inc.) Frontispiece in color, name of artist not disclosed. 310p.

This novel is frankly religious propaganda, following the heroine from the childhood persecution of her family in Nizhni-Novgorod, her admittance to the family of a Rabbi in Moscow and her love for the Rabbi's nephew, through her journey to America, her education in New York, her falling into the errors of Christian Science, Communism, Spiritualism, her search for God in various cults, and her final acceptance, with her lover Rabbi Alexander Ivanov, of Christianity.

The importance of the novel to a library of fantastic fiction is in the chapters 8 to 10 inclusive which portray the heroine's entrapment by Angela June Kingsbury, Clairvoyant, into the meshes of Spiritualism, her development of mediumistic powers, and her ultimately being possessed by evil spirits. The acceptance of the phenomena of spiritualistic phenomena in the book is slanted to the demon-possession hypothesis, but is undoubting.

The early part of the book, insofar as story value is concerned, is by far the best; from chapter 11 to the end, the propaganda is emphasized. The pogrom against the Jews in Russia is vividly described, and Zonya's childhood trials are adequate to enlist the reader's sympathies for the heroine. The final scenes of the book are mainly about the St. Lawrence River and the country between Toronto and Gananoque, and are thus of interest as Canadiana, but I do not know whether the author can be considered Canadian although her ~~xxx~~ foreword is dated from Toronto.

Kent, Ryland

After This; London, Hodder and Stoughton (February,
1940) 283p.
New York and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1939
(Publishers) 245p.

The blurb from the dust jacket, which is enclosed within the covers of the American edition, gives an adequate summary of the characters and of the novel's theme: the after-life as it applies to different individuals. The author appears to be choosing the best from many philosophies and religions in portraying his hopes for the souls of mankind.

Although sheerly fanciful in many cases, and optimistic for everyone; and making his Guide an Oriental; the author has evidently thought much and studied alternative ends for the souls of his characters. I am inclined to find many of his ideas idealistic rather than realistic, especially in the light of his portrayal of the characters while living.

The plot itself is simple: the sinking of a ship and the loss of all passengers; their awakening in the future life, separated or together; and their progress in knowledge under the Guide.

Although I have not yet read Sutton Vane's Outward Bound, I suspect that this book is quite similar.

Kenton, Maxwell

Candy; Evanston, Illinois, The Greenleaf Publishing
Company (#GC101), (1965, Publishers) 189p.
Toronto, Ontario, Unique Publications Limited (#U-201)
(1965, Publishers) 189p.

This is an erotic novel which might have been considered
pornographic when published.

Candy Christian is pursued by men because of her beauty,
and is taught by her professor to be considerate of the needs
of the men who admire her. As her adventures escalate, she
becomes aware of her own erotic nature, and although usually
shy of advances, becomes on occasion the aggressor.

Finally, she is possessed by her own father who has been
wandering as a fakir near Lhasa, when an image of the Buddha
topples on them.

Although termed a satiric novel, this appears to be no
more than "Another Pamela!"

Kenyon, Charles R.

A Polar Eden, or, The Goal of the "Dauntless"; Second Edition; London, S. W. Partridge & Co., no date (ca.1897); Frontispiece 288p.

Erik Stephenson and Dick Grahame, inspired by an old log book which described an open sea passage towards the North Pole, recruit a crew and set out in search of the Pole. Beset by the usual perils of ice, polar bears and other arctic wild life, they find the passage and approach within a hundred miles of their goal before it is necessary to leave the ship and proceed by ice boat and sledge.

When near the Pole they discover a valley which, by reason of volcanic action and geysers of hot water, is a refuge for bird and animal life which remains tropical in nature even during the long night. Here they winter until late the following August, when the ship can be freed of the ice for their return to England.

Primarily a story of adventure and arctic exploration, the finding of this near-tropical valley at the North Pole is the only element of fantasy. Planting crops which may be the means of making the valley capable of supporting human life over extended periods, and the hope of a future return to the valley for visits, prepare the reader for a possible sequel.

This book is not listed in either Bleiler or Day; I do not know whether it was given any consideration for their Checklists.

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Kenyon, Paul

The Baroness: #1 The Ecstasy Connection; New York,
Pocket Books (#77906), (1974, Lyle Kenyon Engel) 223p.

The Baroness is a sort of female James Bond, rich and adventurous. Hired to solve the murders by her employers of several people who have apparently died while joyful to an extreme, she goes to an orgy, following which she goes to Hong Kong, meeting a British secret agent who replaces as her lover temporarily a football player who has assuaged her sexual desires, but to whom she returns after her oriental adventure, where she and her agents from her modelling agency confront an extremely obese Britisher, Mr. Sim, who has a doctor working on an ecstasy machine which, after plotting the brain patterns of victims, can make them die ecstatically.

The explicit sex and violence of this novel are emphasized by a good direct action style of writing, but leave no element of story value, apart from sensationalism. Baroness is an expert fighter, lover, and intriguer; morality is ignored, and killing forms most of her entertainment.

Kenyon, Theda

Witches Still Live: A Study of the Black Art Today; Illustrated by Siegel; New York, Ives Washburn (1929, author); Bibliography; Index 379p.

This book assembles almost uncritically information about the subject beginning with superstitions, folklore, biblical references, newspaper and magazine articles, both popular and scholarly, and some authoritative books, sufficient to support the author's view that much of the world's population believes in witchcraft.

Probably most valuable as a source of ideas for writers of weird fiction, it is also a guide for serious students of magic. The author inclines toward credulity, but has adequate support for her ~~suekxan~~ opinion.

There is no depth of serious research offered, but the range of information is extensive and fascinating.

Chester D. Cuthbert
December 7, 1997

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
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ÇA SE FÊTE!

FirstCity Trust

(Same as "Many Strange Birds")

Hilda Bragge, a 37-year old professor of Renaissance History, arrives in the Adriatic island of San Mercato to obtain background confirmation of her theory that its craftsmanship was the fountainhead of the Renaissance and that it might provide the basis for a new Renaissance, eschewing, as it does, the machine civilization of the modern world.

She meets an assortment of characters, a group of decadents, the benevolent despot Duke of San Mercato, artistic craftsmen, a prospective homosexual whom she at first dislikes and then feels a motherly interest for; and learns the history from one edited by the Duke himself who is also a craftsman. Hyacinth discovers a cave which has formerly contained a statuette of Demeter (which he identifies with Hilda), and in which, following a slight earthquake, a spring of healing water, which had formerly emptied into the harbor, emerges. It revivifies the skin and heals it of disease and blemishes instantaneously.

Hilda's brother, a cosmetics firm head, learning of the spring from her, sees its commercial possibilities; as does Hyacinth's father, head of a huge British complex. Hilda falls in love with Hyacinth's father; Hyacinth is torn between his duty to his father and his admiration for the Duke and the island; and is happy when the duke forces an amalgamation of the offers made for the spring by Hilda's brother and Hyacinth's father to meet his price.

The idea of a crafts-based economy in the modern world, and the healing properties of the spring are the two elements of fantasy in this novel, which is above average.

Source: Back of dust jacket for "Mr. Kronion".

"Susan Alice Kirby, daughter of English-Canadian parents, was born in Cairo in 1908. Her father died when she was only a few months old, and her mother later married a Canadian. With the result that the author of 'Mr. Kronion' spent the major proportion of her young life in Canada, publishing her first work - a poem - at the age of fifteen in the Detroit Free Press. Says that her poetry is unforgivably bad. Her literary career really started when she took a job on the Windsor Daily Star, going from this into radio and then advertising.

"Miss Kirby came to England in 1936, and has lived here ever since, with the exception of a visit to Canada and the States in 1945. She lives in St. John's Wood, London, and has recently acquired a minute, ancient and rather derelict farm in Bedfordshire which she dearly loves. Has a passion for hats, pictures, gardening and Bach, and professes collecting books to writing them. She loves the English climate, and loathes jet propulsion, atomic energy, the electronic brain, having her photograph taken, and all similar horrors."

"Miss Carter and the Spirit"

"Many Strange Birds"

"Gone to Grass"

Real name: Alice Elizabeth Burton (1910-1952)

Kerby, Susan Alice

Many Strange Birds; London, Hutchinson, 1947

223pp.

(Same as "Fortune's Gift")

I have confirmed that this is the same book, by examining a copy obtained through the Library Exchange facilities. See my notes under the American title.

"Miss Carter and the Spirit"

Hutchinson & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London, New York, Melbourne, Sydney ^{H.D.} 160 pp

A middle-aged spinster releases an Spirit who has been imprisoned by Solomon in a tree for 3000 years. He becomes her servant and friend, guiding her to marriage with a friend of her youth.

Hell-written, with charm and human understanding.

Kerby, Susan Alice

D

"Mr. Kronion"

London: Werner Laurie, (1949)

223 p.p.

"Mr. Kronion" arrives in the Oxfordshire village of Nesting Mere and acts as a focus for the activities of a group of its inhabitants. He and certain influences which may be traced to him are the only fantasy elements in this novel of post-war life in rural England.

D

Kerby, Susan (Burton, Alice Elizabeth, 1910-1952)

"The Roaring Dove"; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1948; 260pp.

Arriving in Trionia to do research on St. Thomas Minimus, Fabian Clarke, an Englishman, finds the country to be a model or Utopia of socialist perfection. The individual is reduced to a nonentity in favor of security for the mass. It is implied that Trionia, though contemporary with present-day England, may be the picture of England fifty years in the future.

An attempt to replace the government by a New National Party is defeated because the Trionians have allowed themselves to sink too far into apathy and acceptance of the security ideal. The peaceful revolution by constitutional exercise of the vote having failed, the leaders are forced to leave Trionia and try to foment further resistance from outside the country.

This is an above-average novel, intended to warn of the dangers inherent in a socialistic Utopia.

Kernahan, Coulson

The Face Beyond the Door; London, Hodder and Stoughton
1904 86p.

In the form of a dialogue between a man who has lost his faith in immortality and an Angel, this book reviews the 19th Century ideas on the subject and concludes from the words of Christ to the penitent thief on the next cross: "This day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise" that there must be immortality.

An interesting, but superficial, study of the subject.

Kernahan writes only to disclose his personal views, and disclaims anything more than the presentation of imaginative temperamental, but sincere, conviction.

Kerouac, Jack

The Dharma Bums; Signet Book T3334; New American Library
of Canada Limited 192p.

Ray Smith and his friend Japhy are seeking truth and justifying their "hippy" existence, enjoying nature, making the best of what little they have, refusing to acknowledge the current conventions, and they are joined by free-love women, dancing, drinking, partying. They, with another friend, go mountain-climbing, and ultimately Ray gets a job as a forest fire lookout-man.

Ray's home is in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and he spends Christmas there each year. During a visit, his mother has a very severe cold. By contemplation, Ray finds he can accomplish things. From page 117 I quote: "A

A strange thing happened the next day, to illustrate the true power I had gained from these magic visions. My mother had been coughing for five days and her nose was running and now her throat was beginning to hurt so much that her coughs were painful and sounded dangerous to me. I decided to go into a deep trance and hypnotize myself, reminding myself "All is empty and awake," to investigate the cause and cure of my mother's illness. Instantly, in my closed eyes, I saw a vision of a brandy bottle which ~~fixes~~ then I saw to be "Heet" rubbing medicine and on top of that, superimposed like a movie fade-in, I saw a distinct picture of little white flowers, round, with small petals. I instantly got up, it was midnight, my mother was coughing in her bed, and I went and took several bowls of bachelor's buttons my sister had arranged around the house the week before and I set them outside. Then I took some "Heet" out of the medicine cabinet and told my mother to rub it on her neck. The next day her cough was gone. Later on, after I was gone hitchhiking west, a nurse friend of ours heard the story and said "Yes, it sounds like an allergy to the flowers." During this vision and this action I knew perfectly clearly that people get sick by utilizing physical opportunities to punish themselves because of their self-regulating God nature, or Buddha nature, or Allah nature, or any hame you want to give God, and everything worked automatically that way. This was my first and last "miracle" because I was afraid of getting too interested in this and becoming vain. I was a little scared too, of all the responsibility.

Everybody in the family heard of my vision and what I did but they didn't seem to think much of it: in fact I didn't either. And that was right.

The upshot of this novel seems to be that one has responsibility only for one's own appreciation of life and God, and not for society. Excepting that Ray substitutes wine for sex, but not exclusively, he seems a good enough guy.

Kerouac, Jack

Doctor Sax: Faust Part Three; New York, Grove Press,
Inc. 245p.

Jack Duluo~~z~~, French Canadian, grows up in Lowell, Massachusetts, influenced by Shadow Magazine to visualize Dr. Sax as a sinister counterpart. The style of writing discourages me from attempting to read the book, and I doubt if I could glean its significance, if any, from a careful reading, so I merely scanned it.

"The Dharma Bums" is more conventionally written and is relatively comprehensible.

I do not know whether I would classify "Dr. Sax" as in the fantasy field.

Kerouac, Jack

The Subterraneans; New York, Avon Publications, Inc.
(1958, Kerouac), (Grove), Preface (1959, Avon) #T-302,
M-G-M Movie tie-in #T-390, Preface by Henry Miller 126p.

Told in the first person under a pseudonym, this seems to be autobiographical though possibly fictionized. It is the story of an alcoholic who falls in love with a negress by whom he is both attracted and repelled. Wild drinking and drug parties, slum living conditions in San Francisco, amid Beat poets and novelists, aiming to write a great novel and talking literature with whomever would listen, Leo still loves his French-Canadian mother, an ignorant but loving and caring woman, and despairs of finding a useful place in the modern world.

Told in stream-of-consciousness style which ignores literary conventions, this novel still conveys a picture of hippie lifestyle which is probably accurate, though deplorable. These people seem to have lost their moorings and to be drifting through life, grasping at any straws of sensation which will enable them to survive.

Kerr, Geoffrey

Under the Influence; Philadelphia/New York, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1954 (1953, author) 251p.

Only when moderately drunk can Harry Brone read the minds of other people, but doing so enables him to discover a murderer and help the police to capture him. It also leads him to a lovely hairdresser whom he later marries; involves him with a reporter and a theatrical agent, his employers and friends, and only his transparent honesty and decency keep him out of trouble.

Told in turn by several of the characters involved and by Harry himself, the shifting viewpoints are a trifle confusing, but on the whole this is a fairly amusing first novel.

New York, Berkley Medallion #G518, April, 1961

189p.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Kerr, John

Cummins and The Lia Fail; Enniskillen, January, 1967; Portrait 16p.

Friendly with both Geraldine Cummins and Beatrice Gibbes, the author published this pamphlet to preserve as reprints the article in PREDICTION and an article in the TIMES about the theft of the Coronation stone (the Lia Fail). Apart from the stone's alleged occult significance, my interest is mainly in the facts of automatic writing given.

"Generally this automatic writing is without pause or correction.. No 'I's' are crossed, no 't's" dotted (this should be reversed, my mistake. CDC), as the pencil never leaves the surface of the paper. The Speed attained, as contrasted with Miss Cummins's normal rate of writing, is very remarkable. On February 16th, 1926, 2,230 words were written without a pause in one hour and thirty-eight minutes. On March 16th, 1926, in the presence of four witnesses, 1,750 words were written in one hour and five minutes (equivalent to 1,615 words per hour). On other occasions over 2,600 words of close narrative, that required no correction, have been written at a sitting. The speed of writing and the length of the sittings vary with the physical and mental conditions. The usual time of uninterrupted writing is over an hour and a half."

(My thought about this involves the "time sense" of the unconscious mind. It keeps track of conscious mind time but is not time limited itself as witness the speed of learning while asleep. Long dreams take minimal time. CDC)

Chester D. Cuthbert
March 2, 2001



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Kerruish, Jessie Douglas

The Undying Monster: A Tale of the Fifth Dimension;
New York, The Macmillan Company, 1936; Sketch front. . 256p.

This is probably one of the best novels based on family curses.

Oliver Hammand and his sister Swanhild live on their estate of Dannow and are aware of an old rhyme which warns against their being in company with one other person under certain circumstances which a wood on their estate favors. Oliver accompanies a girl into this wood and his dog is killed, the girl dies from horrible injuries sustained, and Oliver's memory of the event is clouded by a terrible blow to his head.

They decide to call in Doyle, Lodge, or Miss Luna Barten-dale who calls herself a Supersensitive. Luna had nursed Oliver two years previously, and he had never forgotten, though she could not recall him among so many patients. Almost immediately, she becomes aware of the nature of the family curse, but is compelled to place Oliver under hypnosis in order to probe his ancestral memories and determine to what extent he is subjected to their influence.

As in most mystery stories, the clues are investigated under circumstances which may provoke the activity of the Undying Monster which has appeared sporadically over a period of approximately 3000 years, so that the atmosphere of menace is maintained throughout. Falling in love with Oliver, Luna hopes that she may banish the curse, but the weak link in her evidence is that only in a poem by William Morris, unsupported by any empirical evidence, is a clue to the origin of the curse. She must rely on this, feeling that by suggestion she may eliminate the influence by dissipating it while Oliver believes himself to be his earliest known ancestor to be associated with the curse.

Luna's experiment proves successful; and though the earlier events cannot be altered, Oliver is freed of the curse and may live without any future fear of its action.

Involving vampirism and lycanthropy, the curse supports the theory of hereditary mental disease. Thorough research and much study were entailed in the writing of this novel, and I consider it as a very important contribution to fantastic literature. I would rank it not far below Stoker's "Dracula".

Kersh, Gerald

The Great Wash; Melbourne/London/Toronto, William
Heinemann Ltd (1953) 346p.
American title: The Secret Masters

This novel is fairly similar to Traith's The Council of Seven. Two men, a writer Kemp who is a successful novelist and the narrator of the story, and Oaks, a newspaperman, are involved with an American gangster who has traced a scientist disguised as a carnival "mental marvel" and is fleeing from the Masters who are on his trail, discover that a magnate who has been buying up uranium mines and exploring underground, has had maps prepared by the scientist which indicate plans to use atomic energy to melt the northern ice and flood the world enough to reduce the population to a selected minimum who, forewarned, will have sought the mountains of earth and survived.

Oaks achieves martyrdom by destroying a secret meeting-place in Canada and with it the ringleaders.

Primarily mystery and intrigue, this has a carefully worked out plot which involves advanced technology and brings the story into the science fiction field.

The American edition has a biographical appendix not published in the English edition.

Kersh, Gerald.

The Horrible Dummy and Other Stories; London/Toronto,
William Heinemann Ltd (1944) 166p.

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Of these stories, 3, 5, 8 and 12 are reprinted from
the author's autobiographical work I Got References.

Those marked with an asterisk are fantasy or borderline
fantasy, though #8 is rationalized.

The author has good literary style.

Kersh, Gerald

The Secret Masters; New York, Ballantine Books (#H 28)
(1953), (Kersh); Biographical appendix 225

English title: The Great Wash

Condensed version, The Saturday Evening Post, under the
title "The Mystery of the Third Compartment", 1952.

See my notes under English title.

Kersh, Gerald

I Got References; London, Michael Joseph Ltd. (1939)
287p.

This is an autobiographical work, but includes at least four or five short stories later published in collections.

Although born in England, the author appears to have been of Russian parentage, lived in slum surroundings while first writing, and appears to have had war experiences.

He was interested in boxing, and several incidents are connected with the game.

He appears to have a realistic view of humanity, and is convinced of the reality of psychic phenomena.

See my notes on The Horrible Dummy and Other Stories
and Neither Man Nor Dog.

Kesey, Ken

Demon Box; New York, Viking Penguin, Inc., (1986, Kesey) 384p

This book is mainly essays of autobiographical material, and was purchased mainly because I had read Kesey's three previous books and found them interesting if not exactly to my taste, and because of Tom Wolfe's book about him.

I was quite surprised to discover that a trip to Egypt was inspired in part by his study of pyramidology and his having gone to Virginia Beach to check what Edgar Cayce had to say about the possible discovery of important historical information there. "The Search for the Secret Pyramid" begins at page 91. Fruitless search involved some interesting experiences, however.

Beginning at page 201, "Finding Doctor Fung" describes his search for a philosopher whose 4-volume work on Chinese philosophy had intrigued him, locating him in China and finding him at work on the fifth volume. Fung's work describes fourfold man: p.215:

- (1) The unself-conscious or "natural" realm.
- (2) The self-conscious or "utilitarian" realm.
- (3) The other-conscious or "moral" realm.
- (4) The all-conscious or "universal" realm.

Despite his earthy farmer's environment, Kesey appears to be a mystic seeker after the meaning of human existence.

In "The Demon Box: An Essay" beginning at page 322, Kesey tells of the problems encountered in attempting to write the scenario for the movie based on his novel One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest", even resorting to the I Ching for help.

Kesey's hippie existence does not appeal in the least to me, but he is a fascinating character, and apparently an original thinker and writer.

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Kesey, Ken

Kesey's Garage Sale; Illustrated; New York, The Viking Press/Compass paperback (1967, 1970, 1973, Kesey; Introduction, 1973, Arthur Miller) 238p.

The early part of this book gives some background information about One Flies Over the Cuckoo's Nest, and there is further information on pages 218-219 about a terminal case which convinced Kesey that euthanasia is unwarranted: that when the organism is ready to die, it will, regardless of life support.

The second part of the book is a long screen play, a part of which was published in an issue of Oui. This is the longest play I have ever read, and although it is probably an accurate portrayal of the vagabond hippie life, it is about as crazy and aimless as most other material about that kind of life that I have read.

The third part is miscellaneous items from the underground press or elsewhere, relating to friends or enthusiasms of Kesey's and presented here as a means, I suppose, of preserving them in more permanent form.

The fourth part is more miscellany, with contributions from friends of Kesey, none of great interest or value.

The fifth part is a long interview with Kesey which is more sensible than an earlier interview which is also given in full.

The conclusion is an exchange of correspondence between Kesey and Laurence Gonzales of Viking Press, in which Gonzales tries to outdo Kesey while giving him permission to do what he wishes in the book.

Although I do not consider that the material in this book warrants spending the time necessary to read and digest it, there is a possibility that I am not in tune with Kesey and that his future may match that of his friend Kerouac. I think that Kesey is an independent spirit, and likely capable of facing life; but his experimenting with drugs and his advocacy of marijuana leave me in some doubt.

Kesey, Ken

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest; (Signet #Q4171), New York (1962, Kesey) (The Viking Press Inc.) 272p.

Randle Patrick McMurphy arranges his transfer from a farm to a mental institution to get away from work he did not like; challenges the inmates to deny his leadership; and when they acknowledge him, beats them at gambling, leads them to rebel against the rules, and shows them that the Big Nurse in their ward has made them dependent instead of self-sufficient. He bets that he can shake her control within a week, and wins, but only after a battle as she is a worthy opponent.

The story is primarily the shifts and subterfuges that McMurphy employs to gain his ends until force is used, first to give him shock treatments, then a lobotomy which destroys his personality. This book is a worthy companion to Karp's One in depicting the struggle of the individual against entrenched authority.

There is much excellent psychology depicted, and the book is worth keeping for re-reading. The expedition of the inmates in company with the hospital doctor is an amusing incident near the close of the book, and the visit of a couple of prostitutes to the hospital is riotous; but these two episodes lessen the drama of the original struggle. Not until the final overcoming of McMurphy does the real tragedy of the book come home to the reader.

Not as good as One, but still worthwhile.

Kesey, Ken

Sometimes a Great Notion; Toronto, New York, London,
Bantam Books (#Q4642), (Viking, July, 1964, Bantam, August,
1965, 7th printing), (1963, 1964, Kesey) 599p.
(#Y2732), (19th ptg., June, 1976) 599p.

The plot of this novel hinges on a struggle between an independent family firm of loggers in Oregon and the union workers on strike against the lumber company which has contracted with the Stammers for their entire output of logs. The perils and hazards of the logging industry are outlined by incidents in the life of the Stamper family's history and in the sub-plot, the rivalry between two half-brothers, Hank and Leland. The older, Hank, had inherited his father's independence and the logging business; had loved Lee's mother intimately making Lee jealous and determined to equal his older brother's conquest by stealing his wife and proving his own supremacy.

It took me the better part of a week to read this long novel. It is far too detailed and repetitive to qualify as a literary triumph, but Kesey seems to me to have developed a unique insight into the strengths and weaknesses of human nature, and to portray the life of a logging town as well as it may be possible to describe it. It is a crude, brawling book.

Not only the small print, but the shifting viewpoints from which the story is told by the various characters, make this a difficult book to finish. Many times it seemed to me that I should waste no more effort and discard the book, but now that I have finished it, I'm glad I did so. Kesey has a power to convey both the tragedy and the strength of human existence.

The book is so tiring to read that I doubt I shall ever re-read it, but I am curious as to Kesey's own fate, and I should watch for information about him and any other books he may have written.

Kesten, Hermann

Casanova; Translated by James Stern and Robert Pick
New York, Collier Books (#AS163V), (1962), (1955, Kesten)
Bibliography 413p.

This is an excellent summary of Casanova's life, told in the third person and with some editorial comment based on critical research. It does not, however, add greatly to the information obtainable by the reader from Casanova's Memoirs which are much more detailed and informative.

This can be recommended to those people who cannot find enough time to read the Memoirs.

Ketcham, Hank

Baby Sitter's Guide by Dennis the Menace; Pocket Books
#1080, Montreal, 1955 2nd ptg. (1954, Ketcham) unpaginated.
Dennis the Menace Rides Again; #1125; 2nd ptg, 1956 "

Dennis the Menace: Household Hurricane; Pocket Books
#1217, Montreal, Second Printing, March, 1959 (1957, Hall,
1958 Ketcham)

Dennis the Menace: Teacher's Threat; Greenwich, Conn.
Fawcett Publications, Inc. (Crest #378), (1959, 1960, Ketcham)

Dennis the Menace, A. M. (Ambassador of Mischief);
(Crest #3450) (1960-1961)

Dennis the Menace and His Pal Joey; (Crest #D1209);
(1963, Ketcham)

Dennis the Menace; New York, Avon (#519), (1952, Ketcham)
128p.

More Dennis the Menace; New York, Avon (#600), (August,
1954) 127p.



Ketterer, David

New Worlds for Old: The Apocalyptic Imagination, Science Fiction, and American Literature; Garden City, New York, Anchor Books (#A921), (1974); Index 347p.

Although this is an academic work of literary criticism, it presents many unusual insights into the various works which are analysed in an attempt to bring mainstream novels and stories into science fiction by identifying them as apocalyptic in the sense of viewing life in a new and eternal context.

When I commenced reading this book, I thought it was too academic and would not contribute to the enjoyment I obtain as a fan from reading fantasy fiction. I altered my view when I realized that the author is a sincere student of the literature who, though he is concerned with pleading his own case, has an insight and knowledge which is greater than mine over a wider range of information.

This is not an easy book to read, but it is worth all the time it takes to assimilate the information and views which it presents. I am impressed by the author's knowledge, and he is frank enough to admit that his interpretations may not be those of others.

The book is well worth having for reference, and is bound to be helpful to those of us who read primarily for entertainment in giving us insight to possible meanings which we may overlook in the books we read.

Key, Ted

Hazel; New York, Bantam Books (#1404), (December, 1955)
(1946, Key) unpaginated

This cartoon book is reprinted from the comics panels.

Keyes, Daniel

The Fifth Gally; Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1980
(1980, Keyes) 278p.

While Sam Moskowitz was here he noticed this book and asked me if it was fantasy. I told him it was a multiple personality story, and he said he would obtain a copy after returning home.

I was impelled to read the book by my enthusiasm for Crabtree's Multiple Man. The sexual elements are emphasized even more than in Flowers for Algernon; the story is told in the first person by one of the personalities, the only one of the five which is fully aware of the thoughts and actions of the others. Keyes appears to be well versed in the literature of multiple personality, and this novel is a composite of the classic cases "Beauchamp", "Eve" and "Sybil", with more modern aspects of the problem derived from recent study.

The dust jacket blurb gives an adequate summary of the story, but I do not feel that Keyes succeeded as well in portraying the problems of a woman as he did those of a man in Flowers for Algernon. Flowers for Algernon is more original in conception and execution; this novel is derivative, and therefore rather anti-climactic reading for those like myself who are reasonably well read in the literature.

It is, however, an accurate representation of the phenomenon, and deserves attention from those interested in the subject. Crabtree's book indicates that the number of cases is increasing steadily, and although some of the increase is due, I believe, mainly to identifying the problem now, versus the earlier failure to do so, it is possible that more and more people are suffering because of the increased complexity of living in the modern world.

Keyes, Daniel

Flowers for Algernon:--Toronto/New York/London, Bantam Books (#07099), (1959, 1966, Keyes), (October, 1972) 216p.

Although I have had this paperback for years, I did not read it until after I had read the author's The Fifth Felly, a novel of multiple personality. The subject fascinates me.

Charlie Gordon is a moron who is made the subject of an experiment by surgery to increase his intelligence. Algernon is a white mouse used to test the experiment, and is able to find his way through a maze faster than Charlie when he at the age of 32 is tested. Charlie sees Algernon as a challenge and determines to beat him.

Told in diary form by Charlie, the story follows his development from moron to genius, involves the intrusion into the genius of the emotional and personal problems of Charlie the moron as a secondary personality, and the speedy deterioration of the genius back to moron after his equally speedy rise in intelligence.

The author's sympathetic understanding of the problems of both genius and moron made this book a best seller. The loving disposition of the moron is contrasted with the cold intellectual disdain of the genius.

Keyes appears to feel that the sexuality of people needs expression physically independently of a truly loving relationship. He does, however, admit that feelings of guilt are common where love is lacking.

Keyes, Daniel

The Minds of Billy Milligan; New York, Bantam Books (#22585), (December, 1982), (1981, Keyes and Milligan) 428p.

This paperback edition includes an afterword by the author which does not appear in the hardcover edition which was published by Random House.

This is an important book on multiple personality, which deals with a rapist cleared of the charge when found insane by reason of multiple personality, thus making legal history. Curiously, the rapist part of the personality was a lesbian. These divisions of personality considered themselves as, not personalities, but people with distinct identities.

No index is provided, unfortunately. Flora Rheta Schreiber, author of Sybil was consulted on this case. Treatment of the disorder is detailed, and the life of Milligan is assembled from The Teacher, one of the 24 personalities manifested during observation of the case.

Milligan, like most multiple personalities, was an abused boy, and had been "asleep" from the age of 16 into his twenties while other personalities controlled his body. Keyes does a wonderful job in presenting a clear picture of the case, and this book is bound to be considered a classic of its kind.

These cases are every bit as fascinating as the best fantasy and science fiction stories, and as strange as they are.

The scene of the case is Ohio, and its mental institutions are outlined, not always complementarily.

Billy and his family provide an example of a sick society.

The Touch; New York, Bantam Books (#N4758), (1968, author), (October, 1970), 200p.

A technician working for a motor company is contaminated accidentally by radiation; it spreads to his wife, his home, and through casual contacts. The community persecutes him, and he retreats to his basement where he is sculpting. His wife's sister whom he loved and has used as a model of Venus hears of their problem and returns to help them; he has a sexual incident with her, but she repudiates him and leaves saying that he is merely an animal male.

Since the accident he has not had sexual relations with his wife, who is pregnant. He resorts to a bar pickup, but finds her covered with sores and rejects her. Persecutions, difficulties with his in-laws, particularly his father-in-law who is a lawyer for his firm and assigned the job of making a settlement of the couple's claim for compensation, and the physical and mental tribulations they have undergone lead the couple to the brink of separation.

Their child is born dead, is a mutated being.

As a text portraying the disaster of radiation contamination, this depressing story is an object lesson. It is a most unpleasant object lesson.

I like this least of all Keyes' books I have read, but I recognize that it is a careful exposition of its theme.

It is really science fiction, but not fantasy, so Tymn is probably right to classify it as borderline.

Keynes, John Maynard

The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money;
London, Macmillan & Co Ltd, 1964 (February, 1936); Index 403p

This is a very abstruse and technical presentation of an economist's view of the capitalistic system as it operated in the midst of the depression. I read it mainly for its ideas, and did not attempt to understand or analyse the theory, as I do not have sufficient education in the subject. One large flaw in it appears to me to be its ignoring of wastage. Of the GNP, irreplaceable natural resources are consumed, and to this extent nations and the world are poorer as time passes, regardless of the increases in GNP indicated by figures on production.

Keynes deplores high interest rates, and states that wealth is depleted when they are permitted. On the other hand, he agrees that psychologically, people with money will not lend at less than 2%, even though money, unless stamp-taxed periodically, imposes less liability for carrying charges than land or other types of real or personal property, and deserves a smaller return.

Keynes advocates a full employment policy, and uses it as a basis for his theory. He acknowledges the displacement of employment due to technological change, and praises unemployment insurance and other means of sustaining purchasing power to keep industry active during periods of overproduction and high inventory.

He deplores tariffs and the constant effort to maintain a favorable balance of trade, considering that the enrichment of one nation means the impoverishment of others, and feels that cooperation is more sensible than competition. He is also against fixed rates of exchange, considering these to be impediments to free trade.

Having been brought up in the ideas of the classical economists, and at first agreeing with them, Keynes admits the difficulty of changing his views to conform to the facts of economic life. He considers Ricardo to have created a fantasy theory of economics, quite divorced from the real world, and he disagrees with the views of several economists while praising others for insights which have assisted him in changing his own views.

Although I do not feel that Keynes foresaw the end of the profits or capitalistic system because of the abundance inevitably to be produced by ever-improving technology, it is possible that a study of this book might assist me in presenting my own views.

